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SOVIETS WIPED OUT IN WARSAW SECTOR; REICH FRONTS FIRM

East Prussia Advance Halted —Gigantic Battle Still Raging in Area

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Resistance of the German troops despite continuous Soviet attacks has further stiffened. The situation on the Eastern Front, particularly in the Warsaw and East Prussian sectors has been consolidated to a considerable extent and the Red Army advance toward East Prussia has been discontinued.

The large-scale attack on Warsaw had shown indications of becoming the center of the Soviet summer offensive, but it may now be considered as a complete failure.

In the big battle northeast of Warsaw, German divisions completely wiped out the entire Soviet 3rd tank army and the frontal attack on Praga has been split up into mere local fighting in front of the main German fighting line, which running 10 kilometers east of Vistula, is defying all attacks.

Also, the tremendous onslaught against the big Vistula bend has led only to the formation of two bridgeheads on the west bank near Baranov and Barka. Soviet tank spearheads pushing forward from these bases have been repulsed by German counter-attacks while the bridgeheads themselves are constantly being exposed to fierce German fire and attacks by German infantry and panzer formations. Attempts to cross at various other points have been smashed by German bombing attacks.

Focal points of large-scale offensive are the onslaught of the Soviet tank group which, while aiming at a thrust towards Riga to seal off the German northern armies and penetration into East Prussia, failed and collapsed in the front of the new German line which had been erected within the past few days.

Not only has the advance on Riga been checked by this new bulwark, but German troops in spirited attacks pushed forward and squeezed tight the two Soviet bridgeheads on both sides of the Jelgava.

The thrust toward the East Prussian border led to the biggest battle which is still going on with alternating successes. The big German attack which led to the recapture of about 50 kilometers of ground eastward has slowed down, but the Soviet advance westward has been essentially halted by effective and tenacious defense.

All other fighting in the remaining front sectors are insignificant. The fighting east of the Dvina, the fighting between the Vistula and Niemen mouth and the battle in the area between the upper San and upper Dniester are of little importance. A general review of the situation on the Eastern Front suggests that the German positions in the main fighting areas are continually growing stronger.

U.S. FREIGHTER IS SUNK

Italian Planes Blast 14,000 Tons of Shipping in Mediterranean

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—The sinking of an American 10,000-ton freighter and the damaging of 14,000 tons of additional shipping by the Italian torpedo plane formation led by Captain Bertuci was reported in the army communique on Saturday.

Thus, this fighting group in five attacks against enemy shipping in eastern Mediterranean has sunk 15 Anglo-American ships and damaged three. For their distinguished service, 20 members of this Italian formation were decorated with the Iron Cross of the First and Second Class.

Turkish Ship Sunk

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 7.—The Turkish ship Merkure en route from Constanta, Rumania, to Turkey with 250 Jewish fugitives sank in the Black Sea early this morning and with the exception of four all the passengers were drowned, according to en Ankara dispatch.

Blackout in Turkey

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 7.—A complete blackout was ordered by the Turkish Government for Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, an Ankara dispatch said today.

Mannerheim Issues Order of the Day To Finnish Soldiers

Special to the Nippon Times

HELSINKI, August 7.—Field-Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, President of Finland and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, today, issued the following order of the day to the Finnish Army: "According to a law passed by the Finnish Parliament, I assumed the high office of President of the Finnish Republic. Fully conscious of the great responsibility, I accepted this office in the same spirit of loyalty which inspires the Finnish fighting men. Soldiers, the battle for existence goes on. In my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, I appeal to you to be steadfast and tenacious. The unshakable, mutual confidence and unity of our nation are our best protection."

BURMESE PREMIER HAILS SHIGEMITSU

Congratulates Foreign Minister On Assumption of Two Concurrent Posts

In a message offering hearty congratulations to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on the assumption of his two concurrent posts of Foreign and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministers, Prime Minister and Head of State Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, declared:

"I take this opportunity of heartily congratulating Your Excellency on your appointment to the same high office which you have held with such distinction during the last two years. The combination of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry with the Foreign Ministry under Your Excellency's control is particularly gratifying to us in that it is not only a guarantee that the foreign policy of the Japanese Empire remains unchanged but a good indication of Japan's fundamental policy of according to the nations in Greater East Asia the same status and privileges as to the other sovereign nations of the world."

In answer to the congratulatory telegram sent to him from the Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, has sent the following reply:

"I wish to express my hearty thanks for Your Excellency's telegram congratulating me upon my assumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and concurrently that of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. With the kind cooperation of Your Excellency and your people, I wish to forge ahead toward accomplishing the great ideal of establishing Greater East Asia and of the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia. On the occasion of the serious international situation, I sincerely pray for the continued good health of Your Excellency."

ISOLATIONISTS BEATEN

Results of U.S. Primary Elections Show Shift in Public Opinion

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—The result of primary elections in the various States for Congress are showing that candidates of isolationistic tendency are being dropped, strongly reflecting the general public's trend of supporting foreign meddling diplomatic policy.

As a most outstanding instance will be mentioned the case of Senator Bennett Champ Clark being defeated in the Missouri Democratic primaries, Senator D. Worth Clark also met defeat in the Idaho Democratic primaries. Both are regarded as isolationists.

In the State of New York, Hamilton Fish, Republican Representative famous for his isolationistic view, was nominated but it is to be noted that the votes cast for him showed much reduction from the former elections.

Liquor Racket in U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 7.—The U.S. Treasury Department has revealed that 1,174 persons have been arrested for black-market transactions in liquor for the eight-month period prior to June 30. In these investigations, the Government seized $700,000 worth of liquor and accounted for 10,500 convictions for 1944. The Treasury Department also announced that it is concentrating efforts in breaking the racket.

SPAIN IS REQUESTED TO LOOK INTO CASES OF U.S. INHUMANITY

American Habit of Desecrating Japanese War Dead Strongly Resented

The Foreign Office on Friday asked the Spanish Government to conduct a strict investigation of the reported American desecration of the Japanese war dead. It is recalled that a Zurich report recently disclosed that American soldiers were sending home Japanese skulls and other bones from the South Pacific front as war souvenirs. The Government of Spain, Japan's protecting power, was asked to investigate because the American attitude is considered humanly and religiously inexcusable.

At the same time, the Foreign Office also asked the Spanish Government to conduct an investigation into the case at the Tule Lake concentration camp in which 14 Japanese have been imprisoned since last autumn and subjected to characteristically inhuman American treatment. The 14 Japanese in question were among the 317 who were imprisoned last autumn when the Japanese internees protested against American maltreatment. There are 17,000 Japanese at the concentration camp.

Though most of the imprisoned 317 were later gradually released the 14 were not. Protesting against the unjust treatment, the 14 Japanese went on a hunger strike. One of them who was reduced to a serious condition was sent to a hospital by the Americans but no move was taken to better the conditions of the Japanese.

The Foreign Office is awaiting the report of the Spanish Government and is, in the meanwhile, considering suitable steps to be taken.

U.S. BILL CANCELLING MOBILIZATION APPROVED

Sent Favorably to Senate by Military Committee Despite Opposition

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—A bill for cancelling the mobilization law proposed by Senators Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia, and James Murray, Montana, was approved by the Senate Military Committee on August 5 despite the strong opposition by Republican Senators, and is to be taken up by the Senate tomorrow.

The bill, it is expected, will be opposed by a section of Democratic Senators on the ground of violating State authority, and that it will be difficult to have the bill approved without revision.

It is the most important bill presented to the Senate after its reopening. The Republican side is regarding this bill as "a new NIRA bill," and Senator Robert Taft, Republican Ohio, attacking the bill, said that the provision calling for the Federal Government to control the unemployed for two years after the conclusion of the war is similar to a compulsory mobilization law.

Respecting the cancellation of mobilization, there is another bill submitted to the Senate by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, which is milder in nature than the Kilgore-Murray bill. It is said to be likely that the majority of the Democrats will support this bill.

Argentina Issues Film Decree

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 7.—A decree imposing Argentine-made motion pictures on theaters throughout the country has been issued by the Argentine Government, the Associated Press reports from Buenos Aires. The only exceptions provided were certain large theaters in Buenos Aires. Under the Government decree, Argentine theaters must show feature length Argentine films at least seven days of the month, and pay in addition 35 per cent of the gross receipt to local producers.

Cut Ties With Argentina

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 7.—Colombia and Venezuela today broke off relations with Argentina, according to a New York dispatch.

Koiso Calls on Nation to Exert Every Effort to Achieve Victory

Government Will Stabilize People's Living, Expand Country's Armed Strength and Win War, Says Prime Minister in Radio Address

Calling upon the nation to exert every ounce of strength in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in cooperation with the armed forces, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in a radio address on Tuesday—the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day since his assumption of premiership—declared that the Government was determined to bring about the stabilization of the people's livelihood, rapid expansion of the country's armed strength and the attainment of complete victory.

Prime Minister Koiso's speech follows:

"The World War has now developed into a conflict of exceptionally gigantic proportions and in all its recorded history mankind has never witnessed anything so massive in scale. Our Empire also has come to be confronted by national difficulties of unprecedented magnitude. Having unexpectedly been commanded by the Throne to organize a Cabinet at such a time in cooperation with Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, I undertook, in humble obedience to the August Will of His Imperial Majesty, the task of forming a Cabinet. As a result, a new Cabinet has recently come into being and I have taken upon myself the honor of performing loyal service together with you, my fellow countrymen, a fact about which I feel profoundly moved.

"Today, in observing the monthly commemoration of the Imperial Rescript declaring war, such a short while after my assumption of office, I cannot but feel renewed emotions fill my heart, prompting me to dedicate my soul in loyal service to His Imperial Majesty. I humbly wish, therefore, to state my convictions and respond to the August Counsel.

Our Victory Inevitable

"In reading in humility the Imperial Rescript, we cannot help but feel deeply moved by the profundity and graciousness of the Imperial Counsel. It is as clear as day that if we translate into action these instructions so graciously granted to us, our victory in the war is inevitable.

"In the two years and nine months since the outbreak of war, the enemy, deeply distressed by various difficulties, both internal and external, have encroached upon the Marianas in an attempt to obtain a quick decision in the war and to present an appearance as if to strike at our homeland in a single blow. In the New Guinea area, too, they have made gradual advances and have revealed their plan to threaten our lines of communication with the Southern Regions. The time has now come when military operations by our Imperial Forces on a grand and bold scale are expectantly awaited and, at the same time, when our one hundred million people, must arm themselves and, in obedience to the Imperial Rescript, must combine our total strength to fight against the enemy forces and destroy their evil designs.

"Reading in humility the Imperial Rescript on this occasion I desire, in company with my fellow countrymen, to especially renew our consciousness of the real aim of the War of Greater East Asia and reinforce still further our immutable faith in our certain victory.

"In the Imperial Rescript it is graciously stated: 'The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our Forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.'

Must Guard Empire

"When we fully grasp the fundamental principle and significance of the national polity of the Empire, we know that the Rescript shows, as was indicated by the Imperial Ancestress, Amaterasu O-Mikami, in her August Message, that our country must, with unity of spirit and matter and with oneness of Sovereign and people, completely ensure the defense of our Empire against the encroachment of external foes and thereby assure forevermore the glory of the Imperial Throne along with the eternity of Heaven and Earth.

"We fully know also that for 2,600 years since the founding of our Empire, the successive Imperial Ancestors, leading our ancestors, Their loyal subjects, carried forward the task bequeathed by Their Imperial Ancestress and that our present Sovereign, who is the living incarnation of the Imperial Virtues, has constantly been solicitous of carrying forward the bequeathed task of His Ancestors and has endeavored earnestly to establish an everlasting peace in East Asia. Prevented, however, by the evil designs of the United States and Britain who think only in egoistic terms, we have been confronted by a situation in which not only has the attainment of the Imperial Wish been rendered difficult but even the homeland of our Empire cannot be made secure against the encroachment of the enemy. Such developments having come to pass, there is but one conclusion and that is, as indicated by the Rescript on Defense granted by the Imperial Ancestress and as manifested by the Imperial Rescript declaring the present war, to consolidate resolutely our total strength, overcome all difficulties to win the war.

"The way to gain victory too is clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript. I quote: 'The officers and men of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all Our other subjects shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of our war aims.'

Faith Will Bring Power

"Are there any among our one hundred million people who, in reading these gracious Imperial Words and calmly reflecting, will not be thoroughly ashamed of himself regardless of his occupation? Our present Sovereign who has succeeded to the Imperial Throne handed down from generation to generation since the time of the Imperial Ancestress, Amaterasu O-Mikami, is a deity incarnate of heaven and earth. We subjects of His Imperial Majesty, obedient to the gracious Counsel of Amaterasu O-Mikami on the unity of Sovereign and people, have faith in the absoluteness of the grand task of His Imperial Majesty and believe firmly that the mission to be performed respectively by us in our own fields of endeavor also is absolute. When we hold fast to this faith and conviction and demonstrate the combined strength of the whole nation, then there will result a power that will pervade throughout the universe and will serve to assist powerfully the destiny of the Imperial Throne, co-eval with heaven and earth. This power, I believe, will bring about our complete victory and lead to the permanent security of our Empire.

"When the fighting services, Government officials and the people in general dedicate all they have and are in service to His Imperial Majesty in obedience to the Imperial Rescript and, in perfect harmony and unity, demonstrate their absolute strength in performing their respective duties, then will supreme justice and righteousness of mankind be firmly established, the necessary quantity of materials for victory naturally be acquired together with Divine help, the large-scale and bold military operations to crush the enemy be further strengthened and thus may we confidently expect ultimate victory in the war of Greater East Asia. This, I believe, is the prime essential of our faith in certain victory which I propose with all my heart that my fellow countrymen will fully grasp.

Must Overcome Trial

"The war is now extremely intense and difficult situations arise in various parts of our front lines. This I believe to be a trial which has been assigned to us by the Hallowed Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors in order that we may further gain in strength. And only when we hold fast to this faith in the certainty of our victory and triumph over this trial, then only shall Divine help be bestowed upon us. Until that Divine help comes we must endure every hardship and do everything in our power to overcome this trial.

"It goes without saying that the Government will concentrate all their measures on the point of attaining complete victory in the war. We are determined, with the recently established Supreme Council for the Direction of War as a basis, to bring about not only the rapid expansion of our armed strength but also the stabilization and further brightening of the peoples livelihood for all of which no efforts will be spared.

"Fellow countrymen, the winning of the war is the only way to safeguard our glorious Empire. Let us meet all our difficulties as a God-given trial; let us overcome them; and with faith in God and consecrating our all to His Imperial Majesty let us devote all our efforts to the winning of complete victory.

"Let me repeat a passage in the Imperial Rescript which says, 'We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects.' The time has now come when, in coordination with the bold and large-scale operations of the Imperial Forces, our entire nation should all arm themselves, consolidate their total power and vigorously march forward together to destroy the evil designs of the enemy. The war situation which we now face is indeed of the greatest importance in which we must respond heart and soul to the gracious trust of His Imperial Majesty in us. The opportunity for which the supreme efforts of our one hundred million people should be made is now at hand and will, I believe, never come again."

Prime Minister Koiso's radio address was given after his respectful reading of the Imperial Rescript at the Prime Minister's official residence at 6:30 a.m. At 8 a.m. the Prime Minister, together with Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, worshipped at Meiji Shrine. The three leaders vowed that the sacred war would be successfully prosecuted with the armed forces acting as one and that the nation would absolutely be defended. They also worshipped at Yasukuni Shrine where they vowed to attain certain victory so that the fallen defenders of the nation would not have died in vain.

VITAL LIMKONG BASE SEIZED BY JAPANESE IN NEW S. CHINA PUSH

Strongholds on Luichow Peninsula Taken One by One—Chiang Forces Smashed

By G. ISHIKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, August 7.—The Japanese Forces operating in South China, at midnight of August 4, completely occupied Limkong, an important enemy base in the southwestern part of Kwangtung Province.

To annihilate the enemy forces composed of the 155th division and the 463rd, 464th and 465th regiments, infesting the northeastern side of Suikai on the northern part of the Luichow Peninsula, the Japanese Forces in South China, acting in unison with the Air Force, early on the morning of August 1, commenced operations and at 9 a.m. the same day, reduced Matouling. The following day, the Japanese Units occupied Howpeitang, and on August 3, Liangtunghsu, Silang and Chihling fell one after another. Following these occupations, the Japanese, repulsing some 2,500 enemy troops, charged into Limkong and completely occupied it at midnight of August 4, after smashing approximately 800 Chungking soldiers.

During these battles, the enemy left 580 dead on the battlefield and the Japanese captured 41 prisoners, in addition to 12 light and heavy machine-guns, 150 rifles, about 1,000 hand-grenades and many other arms and ammunition.

155th Division Annihilated
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA BASE, August 7.—Limkong, main enemy stronghold in the Luichow Peninsula area was occupied by the Japanese Forces on Friday night and the enemy 155th division dealt an annihilative blow and dispersed. The Japanese operations were started on August 1, with the aim to clean out the 155th division, which recently began furtive operations to impede not only the progress of new China but also of the new Japanese policy toward China.

Since the advance of the Japanese Forces to Kwangchow Bay, last spring, peace and order had prevailed in the entire Luichow Peninsula area. Culturally and politically, great progress had been made and the region was developing steadily as a pillar of new China and Greater East Asia. The 155th division, however, had started furtive operations recently.

With the start of the Japanese operations on August 1, one after another of the enemy's strongholds was smashed. The main stronghold of Limkong, which is situated north of Suikai, was occupied on Friday night and the 155th division dealt an annihilative blow and dispersed. The occupation of the stronghold and the annihilation of the enemy forces will contribute greatly, it is believed, to the progress of new China and the new Japanese policy toward China.

Shantung Bandits Smashed

Domei

TSINGTAO, August 7.—Continuing effective mopping-up campaigns against mixed bandit groups in eastern and southern Shantung Province, crack Units of the Japanese Forces obtained the following composite war results during the month of July:

Number of battles, 56; enemy forces fought, 9,025; enemy dead picked up by our side 315; prisoners 61; articles seized included rifles, 116, rifle bullets, 1.858, revolvers, 11, revolver bullets, 56, hand grenades, 395 and many other materials.

His Majesty Pleased To Present Decoration To Head of Luftwaffe

In appreciation of his meritorious services rendered in the promotion of military collaboration between Japan and Germany, His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to present to Air General Guenther Kurten, Chief of General Staff of the Luftwaffe, the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, it was announced on Tuesday.

ENEMY LESS ACTIVE OVER MENOEKWARI

Number of Planes Attacking Area Decreases—Raids on Palau, Yap Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 8.—The number of anti-Axis planes attacking the Menoekwari sector in New Guinea has shown a decrease of late whereas the enemy planes passing over that area toward the west has increased. On August 5, six enemy fighters made a futile raid over our position while on the following day another group of four fighters also appeared over the area.

Meanwhile, a fleet of small anti-Axis warships has been continuously making furtive movements in the waters off Menoekwari.

Palau Raiders Repulsed
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 8.—Several large-size enemy planes attacked Palau Island on August 5 but were repulsed by the Japanese Forces stationed there.

Twenty-odd four-engineed enemy planes, in several waves, staged a daylight attack on Yap Island. A formation of 22 bombers also made another raid on the same island on the following day. However, the enemy, in their two-day attacks failed to realize any effective results.

PARLEY OPENING DELAYED

Soviets to Be Given More Time for Preparation, Says Stettinius

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 7.—Edward Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, today told the press that the opening of the Four-Power Conference in Washington has been postponed from August 14 to August 21 to allow the Soviet Government more time for preparation, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius failed to explain the the Soviet delay, but it is interpreted here as already indicating certain difficulties connected with the gathering of all four Powers even before the conference is opened.

Papen Arrives in Bulgaria

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Various rumors about the present whereabouts of Baron Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Ankara, were contradicted today by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman who stated that Baron von Papen and his staff had arrived in Bulgaria en route for Germany.

Davao Raiders Repulsed

Domei

DAVAO, August 7.—A large-sized enemy plane appeared here about 1 a.m. today and disappeared after dropping three small bombs in the sea. Again about 2 a.m., another enemy plane came flying in the direction of Davao but fled before reaching the city. No damage was suffered by the Japanese.

HENGYANG OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN TERRIFIC THRUST

4 Enemy Divisions Wiped Out as Citadel Falls, Says Imperial Headquarters

Imperial Japanese Forces that had been encircling Hengyang and launched the general attack on the evening of August 4, completely reduced the walled town at 8 a.m. on August 8 after annihilating four divisions of the Chungking army that had been desperately offering resistance in concert with American troops in China, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:30 p.m. August 8

"Our Units that had been encircling Hengyang, commenced their general attack on the evening of August 4 and completely occupied it at 8 a.m. on August 8 after annihilating four divisions of the Chungking army which had been putting up stubborn defense together with the China-based U.S. troops."

Japanese Storm Citadel

Having fully prepared the attack on the walled town of Hengyang, the vital stronghold of the Chungking Army in Hunan Province, various crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, in close cooperation with the Air Units, on the evening of August 4, suddenly commenced a general attack against the enemy citadel which had been completely encircled by the Japanese since June 28.

Within less than four days since the launching of our all-out attack, Hengyang was completely reduced by the Japanese Forces by 8 a.m. on August 8 and troops belonging to four divisions of the Chungking Army which had been desperately defending their position with the support of the American soldiers in China, have been annihilated.

Since the encirclement of Hengyang by the Japanese, the Chungking Army had been madly attempting to reinforce their garrison forces within the walled town and Chungking military authorities had dispatched the main body of the Chungking armies in the 6th and 9th War Zones in an endeavor to rescue the isolated defenders of Hengyang.

Against these numerous enemy troops, the Japanese Forces directed offensive operations calculated to forestall the enemy design of reaching the beleaguered garrison and threw the enemy forces into disorderly flight.

In view of the strategic and political importance of Hengyang, the United States had been developing various schemes to enable the Chungking regime to defend the stronghold in Hunan Province while Chiang Kai-shek himself is also said to have ordered his men to resist the Japanese onslaught and guard the vital base with their lives.

With the arrival of American officers detailed to command operations in Hengyang, the Chungking garrison forces had been offering desperate resistance for the past 40 days with the support of China-based U.S. air units.

The loss of Hengyang which is now completely in the hands of the Japanese Forces, will greatly affect the Chungking regime and the activities of the U.S. air force in China.

Japanese Penetrate Base

Domei

CANTON, August 8.—In the face of the general attack launched by the Japanese Forces, the battle of offense and defense at Hengyang is now nearing its final stage. According to a report of the Yung Ching News Agency in Chungking, the Chungking Military Council, in its war communique issued yesterday, admitted the penetration of the Japanese Forces into their position south of the walled town as follows:

"Japanese Forces, that had obtained reinforcements from the Siangtan and Hengshan areas, launched a vigorous attack against our positions in and outside of the city of Hengyang, under cover of intense bombardments and bombings, all through the night of August 5 resulting in an unprecedentedly bloody combat with the Chungking garrison forces within the walled town. At daybreak of August 6, a

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

U.S. CITIZENS WANT RELEASE OF INDIANS

110 Prominent People Send Appeal to British Government To Free Congress Leaders

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—One hundred and ten prominent Americans, in observance of the 2nd anniversary since the arrest of India's political leaders, addressed an appeal today to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, for the release of these leaders with the request that the appeal be forwarded to the British Government, according to a New York dispatch.

The appeal was published by J. J. Singh, President of the India League in America, and among the signatures were authors Pearl Buck, Louis Bromfield, Louis Adamic, Louis Fischer, John Gunther and Upton Sinclair, Representative Emanuel Celler from New York, scientist Professor Albert Einstein, missionary Standley Jones of New York, Representative Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut, Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Church of New York, Victor G. Reuther, prominent trade unionist, Leland Stowe, commentator, Jo Davidson, sculptor, Professor William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University, Freda Kirchway, editor of the magazine Nation and Commentator William Shirer.

Indicating the dissatisfaction among the Americans toward Churchill's and Amery's Indian policy the appeal read as follows:

"Your Excellency, it is now two years since the leaders and thousands of members of the Indian National Congress were imprisoned without trial by the British Government of India. Many of the men and women imprisoned have long been known for their devotion to the ideals of freedom and democracy. Among them are the most widely followed leaders of India such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress.

"These mass imprisonments solved no problems. They served to intensify the bitter cleavage between the British and Indians. Continued imprisonment of India's democratic leaders is an ever-present challenge to our professed war aims and denial of those broad principles of human rights upon which true civilization anywhere must be founded.

"India's freedom is not India's question alone. It is a question of human liberty. As long as suppression and injustice are allowed to continue in India they are a threat everywhere in the world.

"Recently Mohandas Gandhi was released from gaol for reasons of health. Since his release, Gandhi has made a number of far-reaching suggestions looking toward a solution of the political deadlock. It would seem of utmost importance that these suggestions be explored as full as possible.

"These explorations would be facilitated by making it possible for Gandhi to confer with the leaders and members of the Working Committee of the Congress Party who are now in gaol.

"We believe the release of these leaders would be a definite sign of Britain's good faith in desiring settlement of the deadlock. We therefore urge you to transmit to your Government this request for the immediate release of the Indian leaders."

URGED TO SAVE COAL

Fuel Minister Lloyd George Makes Strong Appeal to Britons

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—Major Lloyd George, British Minister of Fuel, today appealed to the British population to economize on coal still more, according to a London dispatch.

George explained that the economical use of coal is vital for the future if their war is to develop favorably. He said that households would have to cut down on fuel consumption still more for although coal consumption has been slashed, gas and electricity usage have increased. This too must be altered, the Minister declared.

B-29 May Shift Base

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—A hint that the major base of the B-29 Super Fortresses in its operations against the Japanese mainland may be shifted was announced on Sunday by two high air officers, General Henry Arnold, Commander of the 20th Air Force of the Super Fortresses and Chief of the Army Air Forces, said in a radio address today, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington.

Lord Gort Given Post

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Lord Gort, Governor-General of Malta and Gibraltar, was appointed High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan and left for his new post today, according to a report received here.

Germans Recapture Mortain in Fierce Counter-Offensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—The Germans last night began a large-scale counter-offensive on a seven and a half mile front and recaptured Mortain, 14 miles south of Vire and 20 miles east of Avranches, Robert Reuben, Reuters special correspondent with the United States forces in Normandy, today reported, according to a London dispatch. He disclosed that a German armored column, taking part in the counter-attack, passed through St. Barthelmy about two and a half miles north of Mortain on the road to Juvigny. The counter-attack penetrated to a depth of three miles, he said, adding that at least four German armored divisions are in action between Mortain and Sourdeval.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 8

ENEMY'S RAID ON OGASAWARA ISLES

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The enemy, pressing on the Ogasawara group, after having subjected Yiojima and Chichijima to aerial bombing, used his task force to approach Chichijima and bombarded it from his warships. However, our forces attacked the enemy and, after inflicting damage, successfully repulsed him. This challenge on the part of the enemy to advance within the range of action of our land-based air force has given us the tactical advantage of being able to fully display our joint strength on land and sea and in the air. Now indeed has come the moment when through perfect coordination of all our forces, we must wipe out the enemy from Asiatic waters.

The distance from the enemy's base at Hawaii to the Ogasawara group is about 3,000 miles, and this long commissary line is the enemy's weakest point. In contrast, our commissary lines are within a mere 500 miles. While thus the strategical advantages and disadvantages of both sides with regard to the commissary lines are clear, on the other hand the enemy, through the capture of the Gilbert and Saipan islands, has been advancing his intermediate supply bases. In addition large ship concentrations in attendance in the rear of his task forces are supplying fighting equipment in immediate response to his requirements.

As to the comparative value of land-based air force and ship-based plane groups, there is an established theory in existence which the enemy is about to disregard in penetrating within the range of action of our land-based air force. While thus in accordance with established theories and rules it goes without saying that our side is in an absolutely advantageous fighting situation, it is also possible that material quantities may fundamentally overturn this rule. Navy Minister Admiral Yonai on his assumption of office frankly stated that when 1,000 planes are required on the foremost front, 1,000 planes will be sent promptly, and that through this alone the decisive war can be fought in our favor.

We must by no means get caught merely in rules of warfare and war conceptions of the past. Giving deep consideration to the fact that quantity can be met only with quantity, and that a proper balance of its disposition must be maintained, our production front cannot but be stimulated to an even higher degree of response.

Judging from the viewpoint of the enemy's anxiety to advance his base another 1,000 kilometers from Saipan, it must be supposed that hereafter the offensive against the Ogasawara group will be intensified. At the same time, the Southwestern Pacific forces under the command of General MacArthur, with Wiak as their center, are gradually widening the range of their aerial bombings to embrace the Truk and Palao islands and are making a move to force a way toward the Philippines.

Which of these two is the main strategy and which the pressure strategy? Or is it that the two are simultaneous and parallel strategies? This is a question on which no forecast can be made at present. By necessity, a serious blow struck at the enemy in our waters would go a long way to affect most drastically the entire fighting situation in the Pacific.

In reflecting on this pressing war situation, we too in response to the enemy's advance, must carry out a perfect defense, and concentrating the entire strength our people must make this defense absolutely secure.

Elected Bolivia President

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—Gualberto Villarroel was elected President of Bolivia by the National Assembly today by receiving 79 of the 92 votes cast, according to a La Paz dispatch.

LOOTING IN BRITAIN WORRIES OFFICIAL

Attention of Parliament Is Drawn to Lamentable Situation Caused by V-1's

Domei

GENEVA, August 6.—In a letter addressed to the British Parliament, Arthur Henderson, head of the Finance Department of the War Ministry, complains of the great increase of robberies in London as the result of the evacuation of houses necessitated by the V-1 attacks, it is reported by the London Daily Herald which also writes that on Wednesday night American troops had to be called in to relieve the crews of the anti-aircraft guns.

The same paper stated that although everything was being done on the part of the authorities to remove all invalids from London hospitals to a safer district, the Minister of Health, Ernest Brown, has pointed out that it was impossible to remove all to places of safety.

All of southern England, and particularly London, have been experiencing the worst raids of the flying bombs so far within the last few days, especially after Prime Minister Churchill's speech, report all London papers. They stated that wave after wave of these bombs came flying over the Channel at short intervals.

It has been disclosed by the Home Ministry that the new warning system, recently announced by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, was not functioning as expected, there being a lack of coordination between factories and authorities as well as trouble in installation.

More to Evacuate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—As German flying bombs continued to pound Southern England and the London area, the evacuation of an additional 1,000,000 women and children from London was decided over the week-end, according to the Exchange Telegraph dispatch from London. Even women working in the war factories in London are permitted to evacuate.

Londoners Crowd Stations

Domei

GENEVA, August 6.—London newspapers continue to deal with the evacuation of London and the rush on the London railway stations. The Daily Sketch reports that on Friday an average of 14,000 people left London every hour. The railways were facing a gigantic task. For the first time in the history of the English evacuation, mothers with children of more than five years of age were sent by the Government to safe districts.

An extremely difficult problem was the accommodation of families with many children. They often had to be accommodated in military barracks. In the London railway stations of Waterloo and Paddinton, the police had to be employed to cope with the crowd. Even the coastal zones were overcrowded. In Brighton, for instance, the population feared that in the course of this week the already high food prices would still skyrocket.

Moreover, it was not understandable why people were taking refuge in these places as they were exposed to the V-1 danger. The Daily Express writes that the battle against flying bombs and the threatening rocket bomb V-2 was having the attention of the military.

GERMANS DESTROY 77 U.S. AIR RAIDERS

Enemy Suffers Huge Losses in Raiding Hamburg, Berlin, North France, Silesia

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—American bomber formations raiding Berlin and Hamburg yesterday lost 37 planes including 28 four-engined bombers which were shot down by flak fire, according to reports available so far.

German fighter formations engaging the enemy formations over the Hamburg, Lueneburg and Berlin areas downed several four-engined bombers and some long-range fighters.

Other American bomber formations which penetrated northern France at about the same time lost 16 machines including 13 four-engined bombers. The Britain-based American air force thus lost a total of 53 planes including 41 four-engined bombers within a few hours yesterday.

Meanwhile, strongly escorted American bomber formations penetrated Reich territory from a southerly direction at noon today and appeared over the upper Silesia region. Furious aerial combats developed in the course of which German fighters shot down numerous enemy machines even before they were able to unload their bombs. Heavy German flak batteries also went into action, but exact figures are not yet available.

Subsequent reports said that 24 enemy machines including 22 four-engined bombers were brought down over upper Silesia, but the figure was still incomplete.

The enemy formation took off from Italy and flew over Hungary and Slovakia and penetrated Reich territory but were intercepted before they had reached their targets.

Speaks to Nation

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso is seen above delivering his broadcast address on Tuesday emphasizing the Government's firm determination to stabilize the people's living, expand the country's armed might and attain final victory.

GERMAN GUNS STOP ENEMY NEAR ARNO

Attempts of Foe to Cross River Foiled As Part of Forces Wiped Out

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Apparently still regrouping their battered forces, the Anglo-Americans yesterday limited their activity to minor attacks and were still continuing their attempts to cross the Arno.

A strong enemy assault party operating on the eastern fringe of Florence temporarily succeeded in crossing the river at one point, but were thrown back and part of their forces completely wiped out. All remaining attempts to span the river were foiled by German artillery fire.

Also during the week-end, no important changes developed on the Italian Front. The enemy troops most likely have realized that the evacuation of Florence was simply carried out for cultural and humanitarian reasons and by no means was tantamount to surrendering the Arno line.

Enemy attempts to cross the river within the city of Florence by a coup d'main collapsed in the face of German defense fire. In the course of this fighting Canadian troops had replaced the heavily battered New Zealand forces.

In the upper Arno Valley, the enemy forces were still unable to advance to the large river bend of Pongasseve, while British formations which had advanced toward Peders Carra and Poggi Del Grillo in the mountains running westward parallel with the upper reaches of the Arno were driven back.

North of Arno, parts of the British 8th Army succeeded in gaining some ground in the mountains of the Eruacian Appennines, but were checked by a German counter-attack. Certain increase in pressure by the enemy is making itself felt in this sector, but it is unlikely that the gravity center of the fighting will be shifted there. The focal points still remain in the western sector.

Chu Heading Buddhist Body

Domei

NANKING, August 8.—In order to tighten the relations between Japan and China through Buddhism, the Sino-Japanese Buddhist Research Institute will be inaugurated at the beginning of October. The Institute will be headed by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, and will include outstanding Japanese and Chinese Buddhists as committee members.

HEAVY V-1 ATTACK HITS LONDON AREA

People Live in Veritable Hell As Biggest Raid Since Churchill Speech Made

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—German flying bombs attacked London and southern England again on the night of August 5 and caused considerable damage, one hitting a passenger steamer on the Thames and causing many deaths and wounded, according to London reports.

Since Prime Minister Churchill's address on August 2 before the House of Commons, the V-1 attack has become fiercer than ever, and it is reported that for fourteen hours Londoners experienced a veritable Hell. London newspapers commented on the attack in their issues of August 4.

The Daily Telegraph said: The number of V-1's used has recently greatly increased in comparison with the past. The attack has been particularly intensified since Churchill's speech in the Commons, and the warning given by Home Secretary Morrison cannot be said to have been effective. According to Home Ministry authorities, the materialization of the new warning system would take some more time, as orders for manufacturing special equipment were issued only a few days ago. Then, before the manufacture of sirens can be made on a large scale, it has to be actually tested.

The Daily Herald said: On the night of August 2, even the United States forces sent their anti-aircraft artillery corps for fighting V-1's. Health Minister Willing said that the Health Ministry would do its best for removing London hospital patients to places of safety, but there is no prospect for evacuating all the patients to safety zones. Wartime Economic Minister Arthur Henderson pointed out to the Parliament that petty thefts have greatly increased in the London area and every measure is to be taken for exterminating such crimes.

The Daily Mail:—(a letter to the editor) London citizens have no prospect whatever of resting comfortably in the country, but they are so tired they are happy they can sleep even on paved streets.

The Daily Herald published four photographs taken from the roof of its own building. In one of the pictures, the Court building is clearly shown, and the side streets on Drury lane where one flying bomb fell are covered with dense smoke. The concussion caused by the explosion of this bomb was felt at the Daily Herald Building on Fleet Street, breaking 50,000 square feet of glass and 200 doors. Another picture showed many half-destroyed houses, one completely wrecked from the roof to the basement.

Yamada in Dairen

Domei

DAIREN, August 7.—General Otozo Yamada, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, arrived here today for the purpose of making his first inspection trip of Kwantung Leased Territory. He was welcomed by a large number of official and civilian representatives.

U.S. BOMBER FORCE IN CHINA ANALYZED

Built Around 14th Air Corps—Uses B-29's and Has Bases Around Chengtu

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 5.—Indications are that the American air force in China still intend to carry out a counter-offensive despite the fact that it is being forced gradually back toward the interior by the smashing blows delivered by the Japanese. In observing the moves of the enemy air force, it is first of all necessary to study the 20th bomber command which is built around the 14th air corps and which uses the B-29.

The 20th bomber command has bases around Chengtu and is clearly concentrating on plans for the long-distance bombing of Japan Proper and Manchoukuo. Because of the bitter experience gained during the past two raids on northern Kyushu, as a result of which certain defects of the B-29 became apparent, it is believed that the enemy is remodelling the B-29. Indications are that the enemy is hurrying the replenishment of fuel and ammunition and steadily pushing plans for a full-scale attack on Japan.

Meantime, the 14th air corps under Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault still has its main base at Kunming and is working feverishly to repair the advance bases in southwestern China, which are being gravely menaced. The 14th air corps has so far borne the brunt of the Japanese offensive. The enemy's desperate efforts to assist the defenders of Hengyang and the feverish sending of replenishments to Kweilin, Liuchow and other bases being hard pressed by the Japanese are proof of its difficulties.

The 14th air corps is concentrating on a counter-offensive against the Japanese air forces on the continent and the severing of Japan's sea lanes.

By fighting desperately around its second line bases which are on the verge of being wiped out, the 14th air corps is trying desperately to maintain a foothold in South China which is absolutely necessary if the plan for the U.S. Pacific fleet to contact the continent is to be realized. The enemy's difficulties in withstanding the Japanese continental offensive and gain time until the Pacific fleet makes the coast are enormous.

The enemy air route for a counter-offensive against Japan extends from Chengtu to Japan Proper. The route which extends from the Kunming area to points near Kweilin and Liuchow and which breaks up into several ways toward Central and South China and the coast are the attack routes of the 14th air corps. The route toward the coastal zone is trying to contact the drive from the central Pacific toward the Philippines. Meanwhile, it is being smashed by the furious Japanese assaults.

The line that connects Chengte and Kunming, the basic points of these two cross-continent routes, with India is the enemy's supply artery. It is over this line that the enemy is working feverishly to replenish its power which has been smashed through Japanese attacks.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 7

The enemy launched numerous attacks of local importance on a broad front west of the Orne which, however, were warded off after hard fighting. The enemy then started heavy attacks with about nine divisions, supported by strong air formations, in the area west and southwest of the Vire and east of Avranche. After several hours of fighting the enemy succeeded with considerable losses in penetrating into our positions, but the breaches were sealed off. Our forces immediately started counter-thrusts which made good headway.

Reich garrisons at Mayenne and Laval are fighting against enemy motorized formations. A fierce battle is also raging southeast of St. Malo and in the fortress range itself. All enemy attacks in this sector were foiled. Our strongholds are still offering determined resistance to the enemy in Brittany. Torpedo carrying planes sank three enemy destroyers in the Seine mouth and heavily damaged two light cruisers, one destroyer and one 4,000-ton transport.

In the French hinterland, 260 terrorists were annihilated.

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire is still being directed against London.

In Italy the enemy attempted several times in vain to cross the Orno River in the Florence area. Weak forces which had not succeeded in crossing the river east of the town were smashed. In the course of several mopping-up operations in the period between August 1 and 5, 1,212 terrorists and saboteurs were annihilated. German minesweepers sank two enemy motor vessels and damaged a British E-boat off the Dalmatian coast.

On the Eastern Front strong Soviet attacks were frustrated on both sides of the Mielec and northeast of Baranov. The enemy forces which had advanced in a northerly direction were split up in counter-attacks. Southeast of Varka our tanks repulsed several Soviet onslaughts. The enemy attack, launched northwest of Byalistok after heavy artillery preparation, was frustrated in a hand-to-hand battle. Our troops frustrated all Soviet attempts at breaking through which were continued also yesterday north of Memel. Seventy-eight enemy tanks were destroyed in the course of this operation. Bitter fighting developed in Latvia near Birsen and east of the Dvina. All enemy attacks at breaking through were intercepted and two enemy rifle regiments were wiped out.

Enemy bomber formations launched terror raids against Berlin, Hamburg and some localities in the Baltic area yesterday. Some enemy planes dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian area last night. Over the Reich territory and the occupied western zones 57 planes, including 45 four-engined bombers were downed.

Five ships, aggregating 31,000 tons, and two destroyers were sunk by German U-boats.

Hengyang Occupied By Japanese Units In Terrific Thrust

(Continued From Page 1)

unit of the Japanese Forces dashed into our position north of Hengyang.

"On the other hand, a terrific battle is still in progress around the Height with Chungking troops stationed in the southwest outskirts of Hengyang.

"In the areas south of Lienhua, Chaling, Leiyang and Anjen as well as in the Sianghsiang and Neihsiang sectors, the fighting is still raging but the situation remains unchanged. Meanwhile, furious fighting is now developing in the area outside of the walled town of Limkong and the southwest district of Huahsien."

REICH TANK ATTACK BEATS BACK ENEMY

100 Square Kilometer Area Retaken Southeast of Vire As U.S. Troops Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—Two remarkable developments characterized the fighting during the last 24 hours. First, a German counter-thrust southeast of Vire reconquered about a hundred square kilometers of ground from the Americans over the broad front extending about ten kilometers, and second, the complete success of the German defense in large strongholds in Brittany which the Americans tried to conquer by a coup d'main.

German tank formations battered against the ten kilometer front southeast of Vire following the heaviest German artillery and mortar preparation. German tanks, mostly Tigers and Panthers, in close concert with infantry forces drove into American positions and after extremely violent fighting American troops of the 1st army were compelled to take to their heels leaving behind numerous dead on the battlefield. The Germans smashed forward a total of ten kilometers.

The American relief attacks from the southwest, proved failures. Thus, the German counter-thrust completely broke the American plan to break down the German defense in the Vire sector by outflanking movement from the south and southwest.

The center of gravity in the Normandy-Brittany area, however, had shifted westward during the past few days while the eastern wing of the invasion front in the region east of Orne and Caen sector remained comparatively quiet. The important feature of the present situation is that the Americans are bearing the brunt of the battle while the British are, in general, confining themselves to local thrusts and minor actions.

The bulk of the American assault formations is at present operating in Brittany with the obvious aim of gaining control of Brest. Although they have not yet made direct attacks on the city, enemy deployments indicate that a planned big attack is imminent.

Americans, yesterday, attacked St. Malo fortress, but were repulsed after suffering heavy casualties. Other attacks against Morlaix were just as fruitless.

Another large American force, striking southeastward from the penetration area south of Avranches, captured Mayenne. To the south, however, fighting is still going on for the town of Laval.

German defense forces in the Vire-St. Pois-Mortain area were engaged in particularly fierce battle yesterday. Vire changed hands repeatedly during the day and finally remained in American hands by evening.

Another American force a few kilometers to the west of Vire, was eliminated in a German counter-thrust and 28 Sherman tanks were captured by the Germans. All enemy attacks in the remaining sectors although strongly supported from the air collapsed with heavy casualties and losses to the attackers. Desultory British attacks west of Orne were beaten off in front of the German lines.

PRUSSIA BOLSTERS BORDER DEFENSES

Thousands of Determined People Armed With Picks, Shovels March to Frontier

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—The entire population of East Prussia has put its shoulders to the wheel in building border defenses, probably the greatest mass labor turnout in the history of Germany, writes the Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz in East Prussia.

Since July 16, led by District Leader Koch, hundreds of thousands of East Prussians have marched to the border in order to establish an impregnable border defense, the correspondent further wrote.

All students, professors and staff of the University of Koenigsberg were at the railway station within three hours of receiving the call, stated the correspondent, there to be joined by 30,000 members of the Hitler Youths Corps. Men in all walks of life throughout East Prussia immediately followed their example, and with shovels and picks on their shoulders marched to the border, he continued.

Already enormous quantities of soil have been moved, he reported. Within the first 24 hours a first-line of several hundred kilometers was built in one locality, the correspondent said, the protection line being deeply echeloned. Work is continuing steadily day after day, everyone working with the firm determination to prevent the enemy from desecrating German territory, he added.

Thus, recent events on the front have been answered by East Prussia, through deeds and a demonstration, the correspondent concluded.

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AMERICANS FORCED QUEZON INTO EXILE

True Picture of Late P.I. Leader Revealed by Vargas to Nippon Times

"I can tell you very frankly that Manuel Quezon did not want to go to the United States but was virtually forced by the Americans to accompany General MacArthur and High Commissioner Sayre when they fled away from the Philippines."

Such was the emphatic declaration of Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, commenting on the recent death of Manuel Quezon, the former President of the Philippine Commonwealth in exile in the United States, to representatives of the Nippon Times in an exclusive interview at the Embassy on Kudan Hill.

Speaking on the basis of his intimate association with the deceased leader by reason of his former service as Secretary to the President of the Commonwealth, Ambassador Vargas emphasized that it was Quezon's fervent intention to remain in the Philippines to share the lot of his people and to cooperate with the Japanese when the Japanese Army entered the Philippines. When the matter of leaving the Philippines was first suggested to Quezon, he was so furious with resentment that he refused to speak with anyone during the rest of the evening, the Ambassador reminisced.

"When the Japanese Army approached Manila, President Quezon specifically ordered me to remain as the Mayor of Greater Manila to enter into the best possible arrangements with the Japanese military authorities to prevent needless destruction of life and property and to collaborate with them. This shows how desirous Quezon was for cooperation between the Filipinos and the Japanese," Ambassador Vargas pointed out.

Unfortunately the Americans, in an attempt to prevent such cooperation between the Japanese and the Filipinos, completely secluded Quezon from all outside contacts and succeeded in frustrating the strenuous efforts which Mr. Vargas made to establish direct relations between Quezon and the Japanese. Finally the Americans whisked Quezon away into exile, which Quezon never would have consented of his own free will if he had not been a virtual prisoner in the hands of the Americans, according to the Ambassador's account.

Advocated Nippon-P.I. Cooperation

Further commenting on the political principles of Quezon, Ambassador Vargas emphasized that Quezon had always been a firm advocate of Filipino-Japanese cooperation. His many visits to Japan and his numerous friends among the influential leaders of Japan like former Prime Ministers Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Koki Hirota, associations which the American authorities regarded with grave displeasure, attest to Quezon's real feelings toward Japan. If Quezon had been allowed to remain in the Philippines, he would have been the first to work for the intimate relations which have now developed between Japan and the independent Philippines, was the inference of the Ambassador's remarks.

Referring to Quezon's position as President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Ambassador Vargas pointed out that Quezon had always worked most diligently for complete and immediate independence. For this reason, Quezon bitterly opposed the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill of 1933 which would have placed the Philippines under hampering restrictions to the United States. The Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 which provided for the Philippine Commonwealth was secured from the United States largely through the efforts of Quezon who saw in this arrangement a much better deal for the Philippines. But although he was instrumental in the establishment of the Commonwealth, he was far from being fully satisfied with it and chafed under the economic restrictions which still remained, such as the restrictive quotas on the entry into the United States of Philippine sugar, coconut oil, and other products. It was a matter of intense irritation to Quezon that the United States, while encouraging the Filipinos to produce goods which could only be marketed in the United States, imposed a quota system as soon as such goods began to compete with American products. Hence, Quezon was a strong advocate of economic cooperation among neighboring Asiatic countries, an ideal which has now become a reality through the construction of Greater East Asia.

Was "True Oriental"

Quezon was also irritated by the racial prejudice manifested by the Americans, averred Ambassador Vargas. Although Quezon, because of his high position and his Spanish blood, was never personally subjected to insult, he resented the social discrimination which his people met at the hands of the Americans. He found life in Manila under the Americans "irksome," according to the Ambassador, who added that Quezon was a "true Oriental and problems of the Philippines with the peoples of Asia" Thus, even while serving as President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Quezon worked incessantly for the day when the Philippines would be completely free from all subordination to America, and it is an irony of fate which forced him to die in exile without experiencing the condition for which he labored so long, while his country in his absence succeeded in realizing his ideal.

Despite the tragedy of Quezon's last days, the Filipino people revere him for his past services, the Ambassador said. With Quezon gone, the personal affection which they lavished on him will be directed now more than ever to President Jose P. Laurel.

As for Sergio Osmena, whom the Americans have sworn in as Quezon's successor to head the exiled Commonwealth Government, Ambassador Vargas held that Osmena has neither the personal following nor the popularity of Quezon, so that the Republic under President Laurel will experience less competition from the exiled Commonwealth than ever before.

Osmena's family, the Ambassador incidentally revealed, are living in Manila today where they are distinguishing themselves by supporting the Republic and cooperating with the Japanese. Two of his sons were shot and killed at the instigation of the Americans in the early part of the war for having assisted the Japanese, while two other sons are, today, doing work for the Japanese Army and Navy, the Ambassador added.

Taiwanese Resident Donates $100,000 To Army to Purchase a Fighter Plane

Domei

SHONAN, August 7.—Wang Chaolon, pioneer resident here, recently donated the sum of $100,000 to the Japanese Army authorities with the request that the money be utilized to purchase a fighter plane to be used in the defense of Malai.

The donor is a 46-year-old Taiwanese, a manager of one of Shonan's largest distilleries, who made this large donation in realizing that the war has now reached a decisive phase.

This is the third time that he has contributed since the advent of the Japanese Administration. In 1942, Mr. Wang presented $500 toward the fund for the erection of a war memorial, and in January of this year, he contributed the amount of $36,000 to the local defense fund. This third presentation, the biggest ever made by a single resident of the city, has already been acknowledged by proper channels and the money will be used for the purchase of a modern Army fighter plane.

It is understood that the plane will be christened very shortly. Incidentally, this is also the first instance of an individual donation of an airplane to the military authorities. "I only hope that what I have done will be duplicated again and again by many other residents in Malai," the modest donor reticently said.

HENGYANG FORMS A PIVOTAL CENTER

Walled Town Is Important Strategic Base—Many War Industries Located There

As the important pivotal base, militarily, politically and economically, the walled town of Hengyang, situated in central Hunan Province has also been formerly known by other names such as Hengchow, Chengyang or Lincheng and is the nucleus of the administrative activities of the Hunan Provincial Government.

Located on the upper stream of the junction of the Cheng and Lai Rivers, the streets are laid out on the eastern bank of the Siang River. The walled town, with a population of 349,800 (based on a survey at the end of last year), has been prosperous and, in many respects, surpasses Changsha, formerly another vital base of the Chungking forces now captured by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

Hengyang lies at the junction of the Canton-Hankow and the Hunan-Kwangsi Railways leading to the various principal places in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces.

There are three important roads which meet in Hengyang: (1) Siang-Canton Road connecting Changsha, Hengyang, Chenchow and Lochang, (2) Siang-Kweilin Road leading through Hengyang, Lingling and Kweilin, and (3) Siangchien Road connecting Hengyang, Paoking and Kweiyang. All these roads also closely connect the walled town of Hengyang with other leading places in Central and South China.

Hengyang is a large industrial center with an industrial section in the northern and southern portions of the walled town, where 100-odd factories, mills and plants are jammed.

Used by the U.S. air force in China as its vital advance point, Hengyang airfield, now completely captured by the Japanese Forces in recent operations, is located on the eastern bank of the Siang River. Equipped with modern installations, its runway is 1,500 meters in length and 180 meters in width.

Among the important military installations there are an airplane manufacturing plant, arsenal, provisions depot, clothing depot, headquarters of the 4th and 6th War Zones, communications headquarters of the 9th War Zone, gendarme battalion headquarters and garrison headquarters.

Linking Canton and Wuchang, 1,095 kilometers in length, the Canton-Hankow Railway runs through Hengyang. Like the Peking-Hankow Railway, the major portion of trucks on the Canton-Hankow Railway have been removed by Chungking troops and the passenger train were running between Siangtan and Shaokwan (570 kilometers in length) on a four-trip daily schedule.

With Hengyang as the starting point, the construction of the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway was planned, linking Kweilin, Liuchow, Nanning, Lungchow and Chennankwan for a total length of 1,015 kilometers. The construction work was started in September, 1937 but, due to the outbreak of the China Affair, the work is at a standstill. At present, the railway runs through only Kweilin, Liuchow and Laipin with Hengyang as the starting point (625 kilometers in length), but the passenger train between Hengyang and Lungchow makes three trips a day over the 535 kilometer distance.

WAR MINISTRY REVEALS NEWEST APPOINTMENTS

Kawabe Given Aviation Posts—Posthumous Promotions for Adachi, Sekiguchi and Saji

The War Ministry, on August 8, announced the following appointments:

Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Military Aviation and concurrently Assistant Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General Munetaka Yamamuro appointed Principal of the Army Academy.

Major-General Tomomichi Tanaka appointed Principal of the Army Aviation Communications School.

Major-General Shunzan Endo appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Osaka Division.

Major-General Masaji Koike appointed Commander of the Osaka Regimental District.

The following posthumous promotions were also announced by the War Ministry:

Colonels Yoshimi Adachi, Mamoru Sekiguchi and Naokage Saji have been posthumously promoted to the rank of Major-Generals.

Major-General Adachi, who had been a Unit Commander on the front since December, 1943, was killed in action on February 22 this year.

Major-General Sekiguchi, who had also served as a Unit Commander on the front since February this year died on July 15 from wounds suffered in action.

Major-General Saji, who had served as Chief-of-Staff of a Corps since May, this year, was killed in action on July 27.

Siren Test Set Tomorrow

Practice sirens for air alert, air raid alarm and the lifting of the alarm will be sounded throughout Japan, twice on Thursday, at 8 a.m. and noon at three-minute intervals. Any sirens other than those sounded at the designated time, are real. In case of a real alert going into effect on Thursday, the practice will be called off.

Obituary

Intendant Major-General Kuramatsu Takamatsu, retired, standing auditor of the Military Club, died at his home on August 7 at the age of 73. Funeral services will be held at his home from 1 p.m. August 12.

Dr. Setsuro Tamaru, 65, formerly Professor of Tokyo University of Technology, died at his residence in Kamakura on August 5. He contributed a great deal to the founding of the Science Promotion Society. Funeral service took place at the Kaizoji temple, Kamakura, on Tuesday afternoon.

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ARAKI ADDRESSES SUMMER COLLEGE

Explains Japanese Conception Of War; Scores Enemy's Fighting Methods

The 15th Karuizawa session of the Oriental Culture Summer College was formally opened on Monday at the Karuizawa Public Hall at 9 a.m. in the presence of about 100 guests including Japanese, French, Burmese, Filipinos and Indonesians.

The opening address was made by Kaju Nakamura, Director General of the Oriental Culture Society which has its headquarters at Akasaka, Tokyo. Mr. Nakamura's address was followed by the reading of greetings from Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Vice-Admiral Inouye.

The speaker of the day was General Baron Sadao Araki, whose subject of talk was "The Purpose of War." General Araki began by pointing out briefly the two main ideas regarding war. One is that war is inevitable among mankind, and the other that the evil forces among men come out in the form of war. Supporting these ideas were well-known scholars and philosophers. There is also another class of thinkers, he said, like Kant, who hold to the belief that war is necessary if and when it is conducive to the general good of mankind.

Modern warfare, however, seems to be waged simply from the technical point of view, according to General Araki. Every possible strategy, whether good or bad, is employed. There is no such thing as mercy, or consideration, or reverence among some of today's combatants, he went on. Women and children, hospital ships, everything was being mowed down for the sake of success through destruction. There seems to be no regard for the fact that man is a spiritual being.

A good example of today's warfare of destruction, General Araki pointed out, was the Anglo-American bombings of the monumental relics of Europe. Even the world-famous Leaning Tower of Pisa has fallen a victim to their wanton attacks, he said. What can it gain the enemy to destroy such objects, except perhaps to satisfy his desire for destruction?

The Japanese interpretation of "Bu" was then explained by the General. "Bu," he said, was often mistaken to mean mere militarism, but as militarism is understood today, this was the wrong interpretation altogether. "Bu" is best explained by the use which the Japanese make of the sword. The sword is wielded by a Japanese soldier, not for the purpose of wanton slaughter or needless bloodshed but for self-protection.

It is in obedience to the laws of nature that the Japanese act and use their weapons of war, General Araki continued. In nature everything has its place, including fighting in self-protection. This is true even of plants and flowers as well as of beasts and birds. In this present war, too, Japan is fighting in obedience to the laws of nature, it is on this law that the Imperial Order is based. Our ultimate object is to bring peace and order throughout the world so that every human being may properly enjoy his own place on earth.

After further explaining Japan's object in the present war, the General concluded his address by expressing his profound faith in the ultimate victory of East Asia.

Kobayashi to Be Installed

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi will be installed as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association at its general meeting on August 11. Following his decision to accept the post, Admiral Kobayashi has settled the problem of the resignations of the executive staff and made new personnel adjustments.

To Commend Educators

The Association for Education of Overseas Japanese Youths headed by Viscount Nagakage Okabe, former Education Minister, will commend those who have devoted their efforts to the education of the overseas Japanese youths that are now sojourning in Japan, at a ceremony to be held at 11 a.m. today at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Tokyo.

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East Asia Round-Up

Expanding Farming Lands

Domei

TJILATJAP, August 8.—Approximately 2,000 hectares of unproductive forests of Banjoemas Province will shortly be opened for agriculture. The families of soldiers of the local Java Home Defense Army will be permitted to cultivate the new farmland.

School Term Shortened

Domei

HSINKING, August 8.—The Manchoukuo Government on August 7 promulgated an Imperial Ordinance stipulating the temporary shortening of the school term by six months at the State University.

Java Building Canal

Domei

BONDOWOSO, August 8.—The construction of a 40-kilometer canal from Bondowoso on the northern coast of Besoeki Province in eastern Java is being contemplated by provincial authorities. The canal, which will draw water from the Sampejan River, will make possible the development of 12,000 additional arable land.

To Eliminate Illiteracy

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 8.—The local branch of the Java Service Association and Neighborhood Associations with the collaboration of municipal education authorities have launched a drive to stamp out illiteracy from this city. The seven wards of Djakarta each will form a center for teaching illiterates above the age of 15.

Sugar Industry School

Domei

MALANG, August 8.—Backed by a certain Chinese trading company, a school for sugar industry experts will shortly be opened here to give a one-year course.

Filipino Banker Dies

Domei

MANILA, August 8.—Pedro Camapos, 53, president of the Bank of the Philippines, died of cerebral hemorrhage on August 2.

Dr. Wilo Appointed

Domei

MANILA, August 8.—Dr. Rodriguez Wilo, an authority on leprosy, has been appointed a member of the Council of Scientists.

BAWEAN BOLSTERS CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Islanders Doing Their Share Toward Making Java a Fighting Fortress

Domei

SURABAYA, August 8.—Bawean Island with a population of 40,000, which is located in the Java Sea about 80 nautical miles north of Surabaya, is enthusiastically doing its share toward making Java a fighting fortress.

Few people know that Bawean Island, which has a circumference of approximately 60 kilometers, belongs to Surabaya Province, yet its inhabitants who are all staunch Moslems are as keenly engaged in civilian defense and in the campaign to increase foodstuff production as their brothers in Java.

The Moslem faith makes the islanders hardworking, total abstainers with a strong sense of cooperation for carrying out all their duties. Bawean was ruled by a line of sultans until about 80 years ago when the Dutch overwhelmed the island with armed power.

For the Baweans a new history began in 1942 when a Japanese naval landing party completely cleared the island of the Dutch garrison troops. Ever since then the islanders, under the leadership of District Chief Raden J. Mesno Danoewinofo, have been cooperating with the Japanese.

Bawean, which in prewar days imported much of its foodstuffs from Java, is presently completely self-sufficient in this respect. The island's arable area is only one-fifth of the total size of the island, with 3,000 hectares of paddy fields and 11,000 hectares of vegetable fields.

Besides using the arable area to the utmost degree through the adoption of Japanese rice-planting methods, the farmers are now experimenting to obtain three rice crops a year. Last year's rice crops totaled 8,000 tons against the 3,000 tons obtained on the average every year before the war.

Meanwhile, Bawean's time-honored industry of processing pindang (salted fish) is being expanded through the creation of a certain guild. Annual exports of pindang realize for the island approximately 1,000,000 guilders.

The island today has two village branches of the Java Service Association with its auxiliary women's associations and a network of 604 neighborhood associations. Besides air defense drill and other usual wartime duties, the Bawean neighborhood associations are engaged in manure making and sweet potato planting in vacant lots in order to increase the production of foodstuffs.

Meanwhile, the members of the Bawean Youths' Association and the Auxiliary Police Corps can be seen marching in the streets and drilling in fields.

LUZON IS BECOMING FOOD CENTER IN P.I.

Finds Key to Sufficiency by Using Every Inch of Ground To Produce Foodstuffs

Domei

MANILA, August 8.—Describing the fertile valleys of Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela as the "arsenal of food of the Philippines," Mariano M. Ganaden, staff member of the monthly picture magazine "New Era," declared that Northern Luzon is rapidly fulfilling its destiny as the granary of the Philippines.

Giving his impressions on economic and agricultural conditions following an extensive tour in the Northern Luzon provinces, Mr. Ganaden, writing in the August issue of the "Philippine Review," asserted that the thin but industrious population in the provinces of the north is not only able to produce enough for its own needs, but also for export to other parts of the Philippines. He added, "The living condition of the people has been unaffected by the war since the inhabitants have redoubled their efforts to produce more food, convinced as they are that the increased food production is the only effective way of helping the Republic."

"The inhabitants are producing more than they can consume," Mr. Ganaden said, adding, "This is not unusual for everyone is a producer." With reconstruction work keeping pace with agricultural development, building materials such as lumber, bamboo and nipa shingles are flowing to all parts of Northern Luzon through an extensive transportation system which is linking all the provinces.

River transportation over the Cagayan River, which flows through the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, is busy at all times with scores of sturdy native boats constantly plying up and down the river with heavy loads. Mr. Ganaden declared that at the same time industrious people in Northern Luzon are leaving no stone unturned, seeking self-sufficiency and enthusiastically taking up home industries with handicrafts and other small undertakings popular among the hard-working citizenry. He asserted that this is especially true in Ilocos Sur, where energetic citizens practically monopolize the transport business with their ships loaded with goods, sailing even to Manila.

Reiterating the contribution of the people of Northern Luzon to food production, Mr. Ganaden pointed out that in Baguio, for example, the people are raising their own vegetables, whereas before they depended on products from the Trinidad Valley. Another instance, he said, is the novel sight of banana trees being planted every two meters on both sides of the highway linking Bauang and Agoo in La Union Province, covering 30 kilometers.

Stressing that normalcy has returned in every respect to Northern Luzon, Mr. Ganaden declared. "The provinces of Northern Luzon should serve as a lesson. Luzon has found the key to self-sufficiency and national survival by mobilizing every inch of ground for the production of foodstuffs."

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FILIPINOS FORM KAPINI

Ambassador Vargas Named Honorary President of Association

Appointing Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas as honorary president and Counsellor Francisco Lavides as president, the Filipinos in Japan completed the organization of their association, the Kapini, at a meeting held at the Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines in Tokyo on Sunday. The constitution of the association was also formally approved.

Following the reading of a message from Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic, the Filipinos unanimously passed two resolutions, one expressing thanks and pledging continued loyalty and support to President Laurel, and another expressing thanks to Ambassador Vargas for assistance extended in organizing the association.

Okikukai Prays for Victory

The 200,000 members of the Okikukai worshipped on Tuesday at the Grand Shrines of Ise and 220 other shrines in Japan as well as those in Hsinking and Mukden to pray for the annihilation of the enemy. In the morning, Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, President of the Society and 300 members prayed for the defeat of the Anglo-American foe at the Meiji Shrine.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1944

Racial Intolerance at Philadelphia

From the United States comes another report of grim racial strife and discrimination. The latest race war broke out on August 2 when nearly 6,000 white employees of the Philadelphia Transportation Company went on strike as a protest against the promotion of eight Negro workers of the organization. White vandals looted and smashed windows of Negro establishments in Philadelphia's Harlem while Negroes walked through the streets, armed in self-defense with clubs, knives, razors and guns.

While this incident is not as serious as the violent race riot at Detroit last summer, it serves nevertheless to bring out the brazen cynicism and hypocrisy of the American whites who, while professing concern for the welfare of humanity, deny equality and better treatment to the Negro population at home. It is another illustration of the absence of real democracy in the United States.

In the perverted minds of the American whites, it is apparently all right to draft the Negroes for service in the armed forces of the United States as cannon fodder. In fact, one United States Congressman pointed with malicious pride at the fact that there was no discrimination in the United States military forces since more recruited Negroes than Americans were being sent overseas to die in the bloody fox-holes. So warped is their sense of justice, too, that they cannot see anything wrong with pressing the Negroes into the labor-short munitions and transportation industries but denying them the right of promotion, better treatment and increase in wages.

The tragic condition of the Negroes, exploited and persecuted by the whites, is a damning refutation of all that the United States claims to stand for—equality, justice and liberty. The world does not have to search through musty history books to find how hollow are these principles as they are practised in the United States. Within only the past few months, there have been several flagrant violations of these professed ideals. The United States Senate, for instance, refused in May to repeal the poll-tax law which today deprives the majority of the 9,000,000 Negroes in the Southern States of the right of voting. Again, despite the decision of the United States Supreme Court recognizing the right of the Negroes to participate in the primaries, the prejudice-bound Southern States not only threatened to use force if the Negroes tried to approach the ballot booths at election time but also took steps to nullify the intent of the Supreme Court's ruling. Not only in the Southern States but throughout the United States, "the rule of white supremacy" has apparently become the blind, bigoted creed of the American whites. No wonder one infuriated Negro, in the midst of Philadelphia's strike, walked into the Independence Hall of that city, hurled a rock at the Liberty Bell and shouted: "Liberty Bell, Liberty Bell. A lot of bunk!"

So intolerant, arrogant and selfish are the American whites proving to be in their attitude toward the colored people within their borders that it is too much to expect them to accord any better treatment to the peoples of the world in the future. The principle of racial equality enunciated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations apparently has no meaning for the American people who are bent on the domination of the world.

Japan's Real Industrial Power

The steps which the new Cabinet is taking in the direction of increasing the efficient production of war materials serve to reveal that Japan still possesses the capacity for a vast further expansion in industrial production. The fact that Japan's productive capacity still remains capable of such great expansion whereas the enemy countries have long ago already passed the peak of their war production is an element of strength which enhances the promise of final victory for Japan.

There are several reasons why Japan's industrial production still possesses a sizeable margin before it reaches its full potentiality. One is that there is no serious shortage of materials or manpower. What bottlenecks there have existed in the past have not been of fundamental character which steadily improved organization could not remedy. If there was any problem at all, it lay merely in the proper and complete coordination in the utilization of the adequately existing supply of men, materials, and machinery.

Another reason is that it is only comparatively recent that Japanese national economy changed its basis from light industries to heavy industries. Such a fundamental shift, naturally requiring considerable time to effect completely, will only begin to show tangible results gradually. But with the passage of time, the results will become evident at a cumulative and progressive rate. The peak has not yet been approached; the climax is yet to come.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that some of the most eminent industrial leaders of the country have been offering their constructive suggestions to the new Cabinet as to ways in which the full effects of this industrial transition can be most quickly realized. Kisaburo Yamaguchi, chairman of the board of directors of the Shibaura Electrical Engineering Company, for instance, in a recent article in the Nippon Sangyo Keizai has some important things to say in regard to increasing the production of aircraft. Arguing that the present method of distributing orders for aircraft on a general basis among all companies can be improved upon, he urges a system of priorities instead. According priority in favor of the older and most experienced companies and making the newer companies subsidiary to them will serve more quickly to expand production in the aircraft industry which the present military situation particularly demands, he argues.

Whatever the merits of such suggestions as these, it is evident that the new Cabinet is taking into full consideration all such ideas. With Ginjiro Fujihara, the acknowledged peer among the experienced, practical industrialists of the country now occupying the post of Minister of Munitions, the index curve of Japan's war output promises to rise at a steadily increasing pitch. With such a brilliant and versatile administrator in charge, bringing with him his record of astounding past performances, there has developed an increased surge of confidence in the inevitability of an unprecedented expansion in munitions output.

With Japan's industrial capacity showing such encouraging signs of infinite further development, it may be said that Japan's war of production in real earnest has just begun.

A Year Ago Today

August 9, 1943

A communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters today revealed that Imperial Japanese Navy units operating in the Solomons area on August 6, sank one enemy destroyer, four transports and eight landing boats, heavily damaged another transport, and shot down at least 20 planes.

* * *

The British magazine Economist in its latest issue announced the number of the total casualties caused by the German air force in the mainland of Britain from the outbreak of the war in September, 1939 to June, 1943, at 108,695, of which 49,690 were killed and 59,005 wounded.

* * *

The Imperial Japanese Forces in Central China announced today the composite war results scored during the month of July as follows: Enemy forces engaged, 87,634 troops; number of battles fought, 473; enemy bodies abandoned, 3,146; and war trophies captured, 20 heavy machine-guns and large quantities of war supplies.

* * *

President Roosevelt issued a decree today discontinuing the eight-hour working day system for employes of the Department of the Interior who are engaged in public enterprise in Alaska.

THE METEOR BOMB

Value of Winged Missile Lies in Its Great Speed

By MINEO YAMAMOTO
Assistant Professor of Tokyo Imperial University

The new "meteor bomb" with which Germany is now terrorizing England had a forerunner in the "bomb with wings" which was used to attack London during the second year of the war. This early model of a winged bomb was carried under regular bombing planes. As the bomb was released from the plane it sped toward its target, as a glider would, with great speed. This type of bomb was most effectively used in destroying high buildings.

Then, for a while, we heard nothing of this bomb with wings until later in the Mediterranean Germany used these bombs against British battleships. The world's attention was again centered around the nature of the bombs, particularly when several English battleships were sunk by them.

But the height of horror was caused when, in January of this year, without any sign of air-raid, these bombs were dropped on London causing great damage.

In March, Anglo-American quarters on the Italian front were terrified by what they believed to be "bombs with wings"—a rocket type—manipulated by wireless control. In May real glider-type, wireless controlled bombs with wings made their appearance. These bombs were like small planes without pilots and were called Hs 293. They had wings of about 3.0 to 4.6 meters in width and 1.9 to 3.0 meters in length on each side. The gross weight was calculated to be about 1,130 kilograms. Spouting smoke, they speed at the velocity of about 480 kilometers per hour. In appearance they have the form of an airplane, with a regular bomb as a body, having underneath a rocket apparatus which spouts smoke. Carried by such type planes as the Dolney (Do 217) and Heinkel (He 117), and long before the carriers of the bomb approach the target, the bombs are released and thence automatically proceed, through their own force, gliding toward the target.

The existence of this new arm was verified when a German pilotless plane with two magnetic mines made a forced landing on May 11 in the southern part of Sweden.

Germany has now come to use these meteor type bombs in various sizes. The large types have a wing span from 7.0 to 10.0 meters and a gross weight in the neighborhood of 3,000 kilograms.

Value Lies in Speed

These winged bombs with their rocket devices are much more suitable for mass production than regular planes with motors. Much of their value lies in their incomparable speed, reaching 640 kilometers per hour.

An explosive-rocket and a turbine-rocket were invented long ago in Germany and are now being produced in great quantities. Furthermore, the engine-rocket of Campini fell into the hands of Germany when she occupied Northern Italy.

On the Norwegian front Germany used explosive rockets as an aid for planes to take off. Rocket cannons have come to be used both on the planes and on land. But as regards the fuel for the meteor bombs, it is not known whether gasoline, explosive powder, or hydrogen is used. Judging from its velocity and its flying distance of 240 kilometers, it is generally supposed that a slow-burning explosive powder or gasoline must be used.

One may doubt its wireless control. In view of the helplessness on the part of England to defend itself against these bombs by means of radio and wireless systems, it seems more reasonable to assume that these meteor bombs are equipped with automatic pilot devices rather than controlled by radio or wireless.

As to the method of releasing these meteor bombs there are three possibilities: The first is to release it from a "Mother" plane after having sighted a definite target, but to make the bombing effective a thorough calculation as well as wireless control may be necessary. The second way is to shoot these bombs from land toward some definite point. A considerable range of distance seems possible for this method of shooting. Through an automatic piloting device, the bomb will reach above the designated objective where it will drop, its full having been exhausted. The bomb either falls straight downward or circles down and hits the objective. This may be done either over land or water. The third possibility is to control the flight of the bomb by means of wireless from the "Mother" plane up to a point above the objective and then release it. The use of the second method seems most likely, there being no risk to the "Mother" plane.

During the present relatively early stage of the rocket-bombs when they require a considerable quantity of fuel, their effective range may be limited to the distance across the Dover Channel. However, through the development of high-altitude flying as well as radio-controlled piloting, a large number of meteor bombs may be piloted by high-altitude planes to a point several thousand kilometers above the target and released there. This will naturally eliminate the necessity of conveying large bombs to the enemy sphere by large bombing planes. Still further development may so extend the effective distance of this war arm as to completely change the present warfare tactics.

Tottering British India

Demand for Outright Withdrawal Not Revoked as Opposition to Proposed Settlements Continues

By MASAYOSHI KAKITSUBO

On September 3, 1939, when Britain and Germany entered into a state of war, Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, without even consulting the Indian people, proclaimed that India was also at war with Germany. The Indian National Congress which represented the nationalist elements of India protested not only against the despotic, arbitrary action of the Viceroy but demanded also the application of British war aims to India.

The professed war aim of the British was the protection of democracy for the world against Hitler dictatorship. But as this so-called democracy has not been applied to India, the Indian National Congress declared that before India could go to war for the defense of democracy Britain must apply it to India. The demand was, of course, logical; it cut the ground from under Britain's feet. But the crafty Viceroy, alleging that the Indian National Congress did not represent Indian public opinion, stated that he would be willing to listen to the demands of the various parties in India.

The Viceroy, as a result, invited 50-odd number of Indian representatives to his official residence to hear their demands but as the various delegates put forth divergent demands, the Viceroy told the representatives to get together and unify their demands. Hence, the aged leader of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, held a meeting with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, with a view to unifying their policies; but due to the uncooperative attitude of Jinnah, the negotiations ended in failure. This was a manifestation of the "divide and rule" policy of the British. Knowing full well that it was impossible to unify Indian public opinion, the Viceroy refused the just demand of the Indian National Congress by making it a condition that all the Indian parties reach an agreement before he would take up the Indian National Congress' protest against the declaration of war. Thus it was that the Indian National Congress decided not to cooperate with Britain in the present war. And, in eight of the 11 British Indian provinces, all the cabinets composed of the Indian National Congress members resigned en bloc and since then the Indian National Congress has maintained a strict anti-British attitude.

As long as the war operations were confined to Europe, the British could of course remain unconcerned over the non-cooperative attitude of the Indians but once the War of Greater East Asia broke out, with Japan capturing Hongkong, Malai, Burma and other British possessions and even threatening to enter India, the British could not remain at ease. At the time, the cause of this loss of British possessions in East Asia was mainly attributed even by the British themselves to the failure of the British colonial policy in winning over the hearts of the native inhabitants who, instead of coming to the aid of Britain in her hour of crisis, went to the assistance of the Japanese. It was feared that this same callous British colonial policy might bring about the same result in India as in Burma.

Chiang As Mediator

For this reason, the British, with a veiw to solidifying the Indian home front, schemed to mollify the Indian National Congress. As a first step, the British invited Chiang Kai-shek over to India in February 1942 in order to mediate between the Indian Government and the Indian National Congress.

But Chiang Kai-shek who did not understand the long bitter relations between Britain and India soon found the responsibility too heavy for him. The British thereupon realized that they must make some very decided concessions to the Indian National Congress. Thus Sir Stafford Cripps was dispatched during March to April of 1942 to negotiate with the Indian National Congress. Cripps' proposal was, the most progressive measure ever made since the inception of British rule over India. It provided (1) that after the war, an Indian federation would be established and that complete Dominion status would be given India; (2) in view of the complicated political and racial situation in India, those which did not desire to participate in the federation were not necessarily required to do so.

However, Cripps' proposal was rebuffed by the Indian National Congress. The chief objection of the Indian National Congress was that Cripps' offer was to come into effect after the war and that in view of the experience of the first World War the British promises were not to be trusted. Thus the Indian National Congress demanded the right to establish immediately a provisional government of India. What the Indian National Congress tried to achieve by this new demand was this. Under the present government in India, the members of the Cabinet can present proposals to the Viceroy but the decisions of the Cabinet are not carried out. Moreover, the members of the Cabinet were arbitrarily appointed by the Viceroy and were in all cases pro-British members. But under the new provisional government, the Indian National Congress wanted to make the Cabinet responsible to the legislature as in England, with the Viceroy deprived of the power to override the decisions of the Cabinet. But the British replied that such a great reform could not be made during the course of the war and rejected the proposal. This has been the reason for the end of Cripps' negotiations.

Non-Participation

The second reason for the objection of the Indian National Congress to Cripps' proposal was the freedom of non-participation in the proposed federation. In the past it will be recalled that the Muslim League for many years has been demanding the division of India into two parts, with the establishment of an independent Muslim State known as Pakistan in regions where the Muslims predominate. The Indian National Congress has taken a stand opposing such a division of India and has for its goal the complete independence of all India. Cripps' proposal, in other words, recognizes the principle of the Muslim League for the partition of India.

Although the British had come forth with this seeming compromise offer due to the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces into Burma and the Netherland East Indies, once the danger to India seemed distant they began to stiffen their attitude toward India, by suspending their policy of conciliating the Indian National Congress and concentrating their efforts toward gathering around Britain the pro-British Indian clique. That is, the Indian Cabinet was increased in membership to include more pro-British Indians; an Indian minister and a representative of the Indian princes were invited to London to sit in the British wartime Cabinet and the Defense Council. All these were done to make it appear as if the Indians were allowed to sit in the highest councils to take part in the formulation of policies, with the ultimate object of appeasing the Indians.

The present Indian Cabinet is composed of 15 members of which four are Englishmen but the Cabinet, as in the past, has no real power. It only meets in the routine conferences of the Viceroy. Thus, although there are many Indians in it, the Cabinet is a mere stratagem. The Indian Government, moreover, has recognized the Communist Party in India which has issued an anti-Japanese-German resolution.

In the past, the invasion of India has taken place from the land route through the Northwest. Britain was the only nation which invaded India from the sea. Hence, the British have reasoned that if India is to be taken away from them, that will be when another foreign Power enters from the Northwest. It is for this reason that Britain has been on her guard against the Soviet Union and Communism. However, since the opening of the German-Soviet war, Britain and the Soviet Union became members of the same camp. This fact and the policy to win over to her side all parties except the anti-British parties resulted in the recognition the Indian Government has given to the Communist Party.

Demand Withdrawal

In the meantime, the Indian National Congress, losing all hope for a compromise with Britain, launched a positive anti-British campaign and demanded the complete withdrawal of the British from India. In the event of their failure to do so, the Indians threatened a national civil disobedience movement. Such was the contents of the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at Bombay in August, 1942. As a result of this, the British immediately arrested Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress and threw them in jail. Since then, with the loss of leadership, organized political activities against Britain became an impossibility but the underground elements have attacked the communication systems in India, and carried out general strikes with the result that Britain has been greatly harassed. The Indian Government has, however, taken rigorous measures against such actions and it appears as if the riots and disturbances have been gradually brought under control.

Although the most influential party in India, the Indian National Congress, has taken such an attitude of non-cooperation toward the British, there are not a small number of Indians who have been cooperating with the British, deceived and cajoled by the British who are masters of the policy of divide and rule. The number of Indians mobilized in the British army which together with the British troops, numbered 300,000 before the war now totals 2,000,000 and many of them have already participated in operations in Malay, Burma, Ethiopia, Northern Africa, Italy and other regions.

In the past, in the organization of the Indian Forces, the British recruited their men from the Sikhs, Muslims and Gurkhas—that is, the minority groups. The reason for this policy was that the minority races were brave and since they had to live in competition against the majority group, they required Britain's protection. However, in a war such as that being fought today, Britain cannot depend solely on the minorities and has been forced to recruit men from the Hindu group as well. Thus, in this army formed by Britain, there must be many youths whose hearts burn for the independence of their country and it is very questionable if these nationalist youths will turn their guns against Subhas Chandra Bose's army. For this reason, the British cannot use these Indian troops without a sense of anxiety.

Britain's Arsenal

India is not only a supply base but also the arsenal of Britain in Asia. With the outbreak of the war against Germany, Britain, in view of her shortage of ships, began to build and expand munitions factories in India not only to supply the needs of India but also other British possessions facing the Indian Ocean. Not only has she sent equipment and technical experts to India but also through the application of the Lend-Lease Act, has been importing American technique and materials to India. As a result, it has been reported that the troops in India are self-sufficient to a greater part in munitions and other arms. Not only that, India has sent war materials for Britain's military operations elsewhere.

As a result, India has paid off her sterling debts of £375,000,000 and now possesses pound assets of £500,000,000. This outstanding account will increase as the war is prolonged. In the past, Britain was able to keep India down by means of the loans she made to her but now that this relationship has been changed, England's position is indeed pitiful.

In return for the materials sent by India to Britain, Britain has not sent back any materials but has just paid them back in currency. The currency in circulation in India just before the outbreak of the war was 1,790,000,000 rupees but on February 19 of this year it was 9,700,000,000 rupees. As a result, prices have gone up, particularly the price of food, thereby increasing greatly the hardships of the people. As it was reported some time ago, there was famine in India. The causes of this were bad crops, the stoppage of rice imports from Burma and transportation difficulties but inflation was also another contributory factor.

The worst famine was in Bengal Province and as this Province formed the base for the operations against Japan, Britain was in a difficult position. The Indian Government, stating that the responsibility for the food problem lies in the provincial governments, refused to take any anti-famine steps. In face of this passive, indifferent attitude, the animosity of the Indian people naturally tended to become more and more bitter.

Just at this juncture, the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose, in cooperation with the Japanese Army, launched its drive into India from the central Indo-Burma border into Manipur; the first time since the fall of the Mogul Empire in 1857, the India liberation army stepped on Indian soil. In view of the fact that Bose was born in Calcutta and his influence in eastern India is large, his appearance in this part of India could not but have a great political repercussion. Although at first the British stated that the advance of the Indian National Army and the Japanese Forces into India did not have any military importance, they have recently started censoring mails in eastern India and started a movement to get men to offer blood for transfusion operations and, in other respects, showed their deep consternation and anxiety over the situation. Though the British have been suppressing news and information about Bose and his Provisional Government of Free India, Britain will not be able to fool the Indian people for long, with the retreat of the British forces and before the advance of the Indian Liberation Forces. With the expansion of their military activities, the Indian Liberation Forces will surely inspire Indian patriots to take to arms and bring more closer the end of the British rule in India.

MANCHOUKUO—CHINA TRADE ECONOMY

Increase in Production Realized By Mutual Exchange of Goods

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The present war situation calls for the maximum fighting strength while utilizing a minimum amount of material resources. Consequently, together with the expansion of Japan's capital, scientific technique, and production, sectionalism must be overcome by abolishing the national boundaries between Manchoukuo and Chosen and between Manchoukuo and China. Unless wholehearted cooperation is achieved through mutual and reciprocal exchange between these countries maximum increased production under the present wartime conditions cannot be achieved.

As a first step to strengthen the wartime structure, North China's new currency was linked and stabilized with the Japanese yen and Manchoukuo's national currency. In regard to North China's financial set-up, the Federal Reserve Bank of China has been established and, together with the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, is playing a leading role as a financial leader in the East Asiatic bloc. Backed by the Bank of Japan and Japanese financial circles, it has now launched upon the industrial development of North China.

Under the program of increasing its basic foodstuffs, which consist of rice, millet, maize, and wheat, Manchoukuo will see a ten per cent increase in agricultural output this year in comparison to last year. Although, to a certain extent, she will sacrifice the cultivation of soya beans which has been her chief product in the past, Manchoukuo will nevertheless adequately fulfill her role as the granary of Greater East Asia.

Through the completion of the Fengman Dam, large areas have already been reclaimed and converted into paddy-fields which will contribute greatly to the increased production of rice. Furthermore, the reclamation into paddy-fields of 1,200,000 acres in the neighboring vicinity will make increased production possible. Although most of it will be exported to Japan and North China there will still be a surplus. In this event, it is clear that the interchange of goods between Manchoukuo and North China will be even more strengthened than it is at present.

On the other hand, North China is well aware of the importance of increasing the production of her rich iron ore and coal deposits. Therefore, she is exerting her utmost efforts to increase this year's production by 30 to 50 per cent.

North China's iron ore and coal are being transported in ever-increasing amounts to Manchoukuo to be used as raw materials and fuel in Manchoukuo's steel industries. Manchoukuo, on the other hand, has placed her abundant agricultural products at the disposal of North China. In this way, goods are being exchanged between the two countries which is contributing greatly toward augmenting the fighting strength of East Asia.

Under these circumstances, the two countries, in the future, should carry on mutual exchange not only in the economic field but in the cultural and other fields as well.

Both countries still have possibilities of great industrial development—Manchoukuo in her machine industries and North China in light industries. Thus favored with rich resources and suitable geographical conditions, it is only natural that mutual exchange relations between the two countries will be bolstered in the future adding greatly to the stabilization of the economy of the two countries and to the enhancement of cultural growth.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Vaunt not thy youth, thy great
possessions,
Soon, soon they vanish:

Thy bones shall burn like faggots,
Thy locks like grass:

Hast thou not heard of mighty
prince
Who built him a lordly palace,
And before it was finished, his
enemies came,
And he fled away, to dwell in a
forest-cave?

Give heed, ye who are wise,
Death cometh to all;
And when death cometh,
All the airy castles we build
Crumble to dust.

DEADLOCK IN ANTI-AXIS MONETARY PARLEY

Soviet Union Wants to Reduce Its Subscription to World Bank

The following article appeared in the July 21 issue of The Financial Times, London.

The Russian delegation has again deadlocked the monetary conference by insisting, after communicating with Moscow, on the reduction of its subscription to the world bank from $1,200,000,000 to between $850,000,000 and $950,000,000.

The conference appointed two special committees—one on subscription and one on unsettled problems—thus, allowing the same procedure as on the fund to discuss the matter.

If Russia persists in her attitude, as she is likely to, the total bank capital will either be reduced from the present figure of $10,000,000,000 or the United States will make up the difference, which the American spokesman indicated was possible.

France also seeks a reduction from her tentative subscription.

Latin American countries, which have not been so enthusiastic about the World Bank, were mollified by the concession calling for a bank allocation of "equitable" percentage of loans for the development of unexploited natural resources. The Latin American bloc then lined up 15 countries, including some British Dominions and some Europeans, normally dominated by Britain and forced an agreement assuring Latin America one place on the World Bank's executive committee. This move overrode the British resolution, which would limit the automatic representation of each participating nation to 100 votes and substitutes to 250 votes, thus giving a bigger "break" to smaller countries, which get less additional votes through subscriptions to the Bank.

The British recommendation that the World Bank's rates of interest should be uniform is reported to have been overruled, with opposition led by Russia and supported by the United States. The committee, it is also reported, agreed on the proposal that the payment of 25 per cent of the initial contribution to the bank by European nations could be deferred for five years.

British Withdraw Proposal

At the meeting of the committee appointed to discuss outstanding problems, the British delegation withdrew its proposal for immediate liquidation of the Bank for International Settlements and for the investigation of its actions since the beginning of this war. Instead, the committee adopted a clause which has still to be passed by the conference making a nation's eligibility for the fund and the word bank dependent on its decision to sever relations with the Bank for International Settlements. Asked whether Britain was opposed to this clause, the spokesman said, "You can guess the attitude of Great Britain and the Netherlands." It is believed that both countries still have certain interests in the bank.

In view of certain misunderstandings on the relation of the Bank of International Settlements with member countries the proposal is that "no countries shall be eligible for membership in the international monetary fund as long as the central bank of that country has taken the necessary steps to foster liquidation of the Bank of International Settlements." If this proposal is accepted it will be incorporated into the draft of the international monetary fund.

There is also some misunderstanding among the delegates regarding the measures for the dissolution of the Bank for International Settlements, and some of them thought that countries which did not sever relations with the bank could not participate in the fund. This is clearly impossible, as, in some cases, the severance with the Bank for International Settlements involves complicated legal dealings. The conference considered the proposal to call on neutral countries to block the assets of these governments or their nationals now held in their countries. The proposal has been accepted by the committee on "enemy assets, looted property and related matters" and will now be put before the full conference.

Votes distributed to members of the stabilization fund total 99,000, of which 53,750 go to the "Big Five." The United States has 27,750, Russia 12,050, the British Commonwealth 11,250, and Latin America 9,645.

The United States Treasury representative at Bretton Woods said yesterday: "There would be as much as $25,000,000,000 worth of Axis assets hidden in the United States, which are in the process of being ferreted out," but "large holdings" had been recently transferred to Argentina, Spain, Sweden and Switerland.

Fruits of Wisdom

We should not judge of a man's merits by his great qualities, but by the use he makes of them.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

To rule self and subdue our passions is the more praiseworthy because so few know how to do it.—Guiccardini.